#### ENGLAND.

Mr. Disraeli's Address to His Constituents Platform of Principles and a Direct Indictment of the Gladstone Policy-Household Suffrage and Its Political Consequences-Foreign Diplomacy and Home Rule - "Europe More Deeply Stirred Than Since the Reformation."

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1874.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli has issued an address to his constituents in Buckinghamshire asking for a re-election to Parliament.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES BY THE EX-PREMIER. Mr. Disraeli says :- It is not necessary to consider whether the dissolution of Parliament was resorted to to avoid the humbling confession that the Premier has violated the constitutional law by persisting for several months in the occupation of a seat to which he was no longer entitled, or whether it was to evade the day of reckoning for a war conducted without communication with Par-Hament. It suffices to point out that if the unprecedented course of summoning and subsequently dissolving Parliament could be justified there is no reason why it was not adopted six weeks earlier. The Premier has addressed a prolix narrative to his constituents, in which I find nothing definite regarding the policy of the government, except that it intends to apply a large surplus to the remission of taxation, which would be the course of any party or any ministry.

What is remarkable is the disquieting informa tion that this surplus must be made adequate by adjustment, which must mean an increase in the existing taxes.

The principal measures of relief promised by Mr. Gladstone-diminution of local taxation and the abolition of the income tax-are measures which the conservative party has always layored, and the Premier and his friends opposed.

I will support all measures for the improvement of the condition of the people, but this end cannot be attained by incessant harassing legislation. The English are governed by customs as much as by laws and dislike unnecessary interference by a meddling administration.

#### THE FOREIGN POLICY

It would have been better for the country if. during the last five years, the foreign policy of the government had been a little more energetic and its domestic policy a little less so. By an act of folly and ignorance rarely equalled the government has relinquished the treaty granting the freedom of the Straits of Malacca to our commerce and has involved us in the Ashantee war. Honor requires the vigorous prosecution of the latter, but it will be the duty of Parliament hereafter to inquire into the origin of this costly and destructive HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE IN THE COUNTIES.

. The argument for the extension of household suffrage to the counties is fallacious, and no one has argued more strongly against the contemplated assimilation of the franchise than the Premier. Such a measure will involve the disfranchisement of the smaller boroughs. The impending elections are most important for the future of the kingdom. Though there is reason to hope that the Premier is not at present opposed to the national institutions, yet his adherents include the assailants of the Monarchy, those opposed to the independence of the House of Lords and the partisans of Home Rule. Some even urge the disestablishment of the English Church. His most trusted colleagues openiy concur in the desire to thrust religion from national education.

VITAL ISSUES AT A SOLEMN MOMENT. Mr. Disraeli concludes as follows:-"These are solemn issues, claiming a decision, when Europe is more deeply stirred than since the Reformation, upon the strength and stability of England. I ask a re-election to resist the impairment of her strength and to support her imperial sway."

#### The Writs of Election Issued. LONDON, Jan. 27-4 A. M.

Writs of election for the new House of Commons were promulgated last night, and orders were also sent to Edinburgh for the election of the sixteen peers representing Scotland in the Upper House.

## Discount and Bullion.

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1874. The rate of discount in the open market for three

months bills is 3 1-16 per cent, which is 7-16 per cent below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £45,000.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S SUCCESS. The petition against Attorney General James, for bribery in the election at Taunton, has been dismissed, with costs.

Royal Proclamation of the Dissolution of Parliament.

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1874. The Queen held a council at Usborne to-day and issued the proclamation ordering the dissolution o

# the present Parliament.

FROM WANT TO CRIME. Help for the Child Who Stole to Feed

NEW YORK, Jan. 26, 1874. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-May I ask that you will cause the enclosed \$5 to be conveyed to the child (or her parents) whom want drove to crime (Louisa Donenheimer) vide your issue yesterday? I regret to trouble you, but do not know how else to reach the case. Very respectfully.

Five Dollars and Five Meals. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

May I trouble you to hand the enclosed five tickets, with the \$5, to the poor little girl (Louise Donenheimer) who stole to save her parents from starvation, and oblige WOULD-BE DUTIFUL. [The tickets are for a meal each at the Bowery branch of the Young Mens' Christian Association.]

## IRELAND.

A Native Candidate Against Premier Gladstone

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Jan. 27-4 A. M.

Mr. Nolan, Secretary of the Irish Amnesty Asso clation, announces his intention of contesting the election of Mr. Gladstone in Greenwich.

## ACHEEN.

The Native Military Stronghold Captured by the Dutch.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. THE HAGUE, Jan. 26, 1874. Despatches from Padang, Sumatra, announce

that Kraton, the principal stronghold of the Achenese, has been captured by the Dutch ex-

#### CUBA.

Battle Near the City of Manzanillo-Execution Against the Lottery-Press Publication Restricted.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Jan. 25. Via Key West, Jan. 28, 1874. The Voz de Cuba says the situation at Manzanill is unsatisfactory. A fight had taken place on the outskirts of the city between a body of insurgent

General Esponda's column has been reinforced by troops from Santiago de Cuba, and has arrived at Holguin. THE LOTTERY IN BAD LUCE.

The Director of the Havana Lottery was arrested yesterday by order of Captain General Jovellar. CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

Captain General Jovellar has refused to allow the Gorro Frigio (newspaper) to reappear. He also refuses to give his permission for the publication of two new journals.

ACTIVE MOVEMENTS BY SEA AND IN THE PIELD. The steamer Isabel la Catolica has gone to Gibara to embark troops for Guantanamo, which is threatened by the insurgents.

General Portilla has ordered the removal of several detachments of troops which have for long time been guarding the cultivated zone of

Puerto Principe.
It is expected that important orders will be sued by Captain General Jovellar to-morrow. Insurgent prisoners report that Vincente Garcia has assumed the Ministry of War, and General Maceo has succeeded him in the command of his column.

Some troops having leit Manzanillo for Bayamo. reinforcements are sadly needed at the forme

The troops in the jurisdiction of Trinidad have defeated a band of insurgents at Arroyo Pinas. The latter fied eastward, but were pursued and number captured.

Serious Conflagration in Shippard. HAVANA, Jan. 26-Evening. A fire broke out to-day in the foundry and ship

rards of Señor Zulueta, at Casabianca, which are threatened with total destruction. A high wind prevails, and the wnarves and shipping in the vicinity are in danger. The director of the Havana Lottery, Señor Valero, remains in prison.

THE BRITISH NAVAL PLAG. The British war steamer Cherub has arrived in

#### AUSTRALASIA.

Tribal Disputes on the East Coast of New Zealand-Railway and Commercial Progress in the Colony-Maori Royalty Mingling with the People-A Cabinet Mission to America.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26, 1874. The steamship Macgregor brings Australian mail dates to December 20, and from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, to January 14.

New Zealand. Auckland advices state that the local steam packet company, having a steam service to the Fiji Islands, will procure additional steamers to supply their increasing coasting trade. A steamer is also to be placed regularly on the passage between Auckland and Poverty Bay, and the Napier another steamer, purchased at London for a pri-vate owner, is on her way out to engage in the consting trade.

Continued disturbances are reported among the natives on the east coast of New Zealand.

International cricket and rifle matches are the

International cricket and rifle matches are the chief topics of excitement in Auckland.

RAILWAY PROGRESS.

There are seventy miles of railgoad open. The first part of the Auckland and Warkalo line was to be opened on the 24th of December.

ROYAL VISITS.

The Maori King and his son were paying friendly visits to the settlers.

CROPS AND HARVEST.

The harvest promised to be abundant.

Victoria and the Other Colonies. In the other colonies the wheat crop will show a falling off. There is a great demand for labor in various parts of the colonies. COMMERCIAL ADVANCE.

Trade with the islands of Fiji and other groups in the South Sea is increasing. The sugar trade is to receive an impetus by the

The sugar trade is to receive an impetus sy the establishment of sugar refineries.

The Union Steam Shipping Company, with a capital of \$250,000, has been organized at Duneden to meet the growing requirements of the shipping trade of New Zealand, and the New Zealand Navigation Company will enlarge its capital in order to provide additional steamers to Fiji.

CENTRALIZATION DEMANDED.

The feeling is growing stronger in favor of the

The feeling is growing stronger in favor of the annexation of Fig. The action of certain German residents at Leonkar, on a recent occasion, in preparing to resist the government by force of arms, and the proceedings at Nasooa, where about 100 marmed white men were driven back and malreated by 1,200 Fijians, armed to the teeth, has elicited a general feeling in the colonies that England should at once assume the sovereignty of these islands.

It is announced by the Ministry that one of Her Majesty's Ministers will proceed under instructions via Honolulu to Washington, and most likely to Europe, for the purpose of pressing upon the great Powers the claims of the British to full recognition of their rights at Vita Levu. residents at Leonkar, on a recent of

INTERTRIBAL DISPUTE had arisen between the natives of Nals Damarah people, resulting in a collision lives were lost. This is a dispute of years' standing.

## SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The King's Health Improved-Election Excitement and Political Agitation. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26, 1874.

The health of King Lunaillo is reported to be much improved. The approaching election excites much interest. Mr. Windeman has tendered his resignation as

one of the justices of the Supreme Court. The British gunboat Tenedos is at Honolulu.

## CALIFORNIA.

A Murder Trial-Taxes of the Central Pacific Railroad Company Pronounced Void.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26, 1874. The trial of Charles Kinsey and his wife, W. W. Doe and James and Michael McLane for the murder of Harvey Green at Pescadero, Cal., last June,

der of Harvey Green at Pescadero, Cal., last June, was commenced to-day in the Twelith District Court of this city.

Judge sawyer, of the United States Circuit Court, has decided that the assessments levied against the Central Pacific Railroad Company for taxes in Alameda, Santa Ciara, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Placer and Nevada counties were irregular, and, for that reason, void. The irregularity consisted in lumping the lands, road and rolling stock together for valuation, instead of assessing them separately.

## CITY FIRES.

Heavy Fire in East Eleventh Street-Loss from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

A fire was discovered at an early hour last evening in the brick building No. 477 East Eleventh ing in the brick building No. 477 East Eleventh street, and with wonderful rapidity spread to the adjoining buildings, Nos. 473 and 475, occupied by the quintard Iron Works. A second alarm was sounded, and with the force which responded to it the Chiel of the Department experienced little difficulty in confining the fire to the property already mentioned. The loss could not be accurately ascertained last evening, but it was variously estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000. Insurance unknown.

At half-past six o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the basement of the five story brick building No. 165 Washington street, and soon spread to the upper portion of the building. The structure extends around to Cortiandt street, and is occupied by R. L. Gilbert & Co., manufacturers of candy. The damage will amount to about \$20,000.

A Fire in Broadway. The second floor of the five story marble front building No. 561 Broadway, occupied by Meyerson building No. 561 Broadway, occupied by Mayerson & Plant, lace goods importers, was discovered to be on fire last night. The stock was damaged to the extent of \$500. The Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank occupied a portion of the second floor as an office. Their loss is estimated at \$500, The building was owned by B. H. Vanaken and was damaged \$200; fully covered by insurance. Fire Marshai Sheldon will hold an investigation today as to the cause of the fire.

# WASHINGTON.

Pinchback Abandoned by Morton and Denounced by McCreery.

HIS FRIENDS SHOUT, "COURAGE!"

The President's Message Delaved Until To-Day.

A Dozen New Bills for Payment of Southern Claims.

Reduction of the Army Dangerous to the Peace of the Frontier.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1864. Pinchback Abandoned by Morton in the Senate-Exposure of the Alleged Method

of His Election. The Senatorial mind was affected to disgust this morning by a reference of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, to certain reports that Senators were in the habit of being wrongfully supplied with gold toothpicks, visiting cards and other tancy articles from the stationery room of the enate. This he pronounced false, and it was treated with contempt by other Senators, as manifested in their remarks, resulting in the passage of a bill that nothing be supplied in future except stationery articles.

The long expected event of the day then came off in regard to the credentials of Pinchback, which Mr. McCreery moved to take up. However, Morton claimed and received attention in discuss ing his former resolution, and stated that there were now strong reasons for investigating the case further, as he had received information which, if true, disqualified Pinchback from taking a seat in the Senate, and he offered a resolution accordingly, authorizing the Committee on Elections to send for persons and papers. Mr. Morton explained why his convictions in regard to the admission of Pinchback had changed, so that they were now opposed to it, and defended the admin istration for its action in Louisiana. Mr. McCreery eventually got the floor, and, in a clever, weilconceived speech of an hour and a half, he went over the whole ground of the disgraceful manner in which the Louisiana election had been managed. Mr. McCreery fully acquitted himself as equal to the expectations had or him. He held the crowded gaileries in rapt attention, and most of the Senators anxiously listened to the varying severity,

humor and close analysis of his speech. Now Morton, when he is most unsparingly pitched into for his defence of Pinchback beretofore, reads a newspaper and anon walks round the chamber, treating the raps he gets with an asinto a broad smile as McCreery makes occasionally a bitingly sarcastic description, verging on ridicule and wit. Boutwell bends forward with absorbed attention; Schurz and Oglesby join in smiles, provoked by McCreery, and occasionally Sumner un bends his Senatorial gravity when something more remarkable is said, and he laughs heartily. Barrett, who has been guiding Morton in the matter, and is working to help Judge Durell out of his imor some unwarranted privilege of the Sergeant-at Arms, allowed to have a seat on the floor of the Senate. Pinchback sits in Cragin's seat watening every move made and nervously pulling his short, black beard as McCreery says something touching his improper conduct; but he does not pay much attention to the claimant, seemingly inking him worthy of only passing remark. He attacks Durell with crushing force, however, and drives his rhetorical dagger into Packard and the instruments he used for expulsion, and characterizes the whole business they transacted as the darkest and foulest which has been ever com

mitted in the history of this country. Mr. McCreery, proceeding, said that high republican authority estimated the fraudulent voting at 6,000 in each parish, and he gave a full description of all the nefarious circumstances which attended the election. He referred to Durell's decision, and said if there were another man in history who had made a three days' record like his, his name was lost to history. The speech on the whole was well received. At its close the Senate went into executive session, after which it adjourned. Pinchback, in conversation with your correspondent alterwards, said that if the object is to prove that the governmennt of Louisiana is not legally constituted, there is an end of his being called on to fight for the Senatorship, and this appears to be the way that the difficulty will be handled, viz :-Durell impeached, the Legislature by consequence illegal, a new election ordered, and Mr. Pinchback, if he wants to be Senator, to fight the battle over again. Thus the Senate is relieved as well as the

Pinchback's Claim to a Seat in the House.

A motion was entered to-day before the House Committee on Elections providing that Mr. Pinchback, a contestant for a seat at large from the State of Louisiana, be stopped from further proceedings. General Sheriden, of New Orleans, supported the motion in an argument, the mail point of which was that the contestant having fied credentials in the Senate for a seat in that oody, thereby waived a claim for a seat in the lower legislature. Mr. Pinchback rep. and the committee decided to postpone action on the motion, with the understanding that the case would be taken up in regular order on its merits, but not until the committee shall dispose of all prima faci

Butler Awaiting the President's Mes-

sage on Louisiana. Although General Butler has prepared a bill for a new State election in Louisiana he has not yet lecided to introduce it in the House, preferring to await the President's message on Louisiana affairs, the administration, of which he is a friend. The counsel of Pinchback says:- "Pinchback invites investigation by the Senate, and is determined to make every effort to obtain his seat there."

The Message on Louisiana Affairs Delayed.

The President will not send the Message to Congress on Louisiana affairs until to-morrow, after submitting the same to the Cabinet on that day. The Mulatto Statesman Advised by His

Friends to Fight It Out-He Relies Upon an Investigation to Acquit Him. Pinchback has submitted to his friends in Louisiana ten questions as to what line of action he shall pursue in the present complications of the Louisiana case, and has agreed to subordinate his course to their judgment in the party issue. He has received telegrams from the Republican Centrai Committee and the State Senate and House caucuses urging him to oppose a new election, and to use every effort to secure his seat in the United States Senate. He invites a full investigation of the personal charges made against him, and believes be vindicated in the premises when the whole truth is known. He will not resign, and will rest his claim to his seat on his personal vindication and the validity of the Kellogg government. He is willing to stand or fall on the merits of the

Lieutenant General Sheridan Deprecates the Frequent Meddling of Congress With the Army-Reduction of the Force Would Imperil the Peace of the Fron-

Lieutenant General Sheridan was before the House Committee on Military Affairs this morning, and, in the course of a two hours' consultation, gave his views in regard to the policy and leasibility of a reduction of the army. He gave the extent of his command—the Division of the Missourt, extending from the eastern boundary of Illinois to the eastern lines of California Nevada

and Arizona, and from British Columbia to the Gulf of Mexico—and stated that the aggregate military force in that vast area, containing nearly all the hostile Indians of the Continent, was about 16,000 men. He considered that force quite suffcient for the purpose, although the troops were worked harder than any other troops in the world; but he believed that to reduce it would be to imperil the peace of the frontier settlements. As 10 was he was frequently compelled to re-fuse applications for the establishment of military posts, partly because the force at his disposal is so small and partly because of there being no provision made to meet the expense of erecting barracks and quarters for the troops. He deprecates the frequent legislation of Congress regard to the army, stating that its effect has been extremely demoralizing to officers and men, and thinks that in proportion as the country is expanding the necessity for a body of neutral men like the army that will obey orders will become more and more apparent. He illustrated this view by referring to the apprehensions of recent troubles in Chicago, when the property owners were anxious to find out how long it would take him to get troops there. In regard to Indian matters he recognizes the policy of the reservation system; but thinks that one effect will be to diminish the number of Indians, the first process being the dying out of the Indians on the reservations, chiefly from consumption, superinduced by homesickness remnant that will be lest after the dying out pro cess will, he thinks, take to agriculture and get mixed up with white blood, as in the case of the Cherokees and other semi-civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, and thus be gradually eliminated. He ridicules the idea of influence ing the Indian by moral sussion, and thinks that the present peace poncy of the government can be most efficiently and cheaply administered by the War Department. The opinions elicited from Major General McDowell on Saturday last were generally to this effect.

Exhibition-Presidential Order for Pre-

The following has been issued to-day:-BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Whereas it has been brought to the notice of the
President of the United States that in the interna Whereas it has been brought to the notice of the President of the United States that in the international exhibition of arts, manufactures and products of the soil and mine, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1878, for the purpose of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of the United States, it is desirable that from the executive departments of the government of the United States in which there may be articles suitable for the purpose intended, there should appear such articles and materials as will, when presented in a collective exhibition, illustrate the functions and administrative faculties of the government in time of peace and its resources as a war power, and thereby serve to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people, now, for the purpose of securing a complete and harmonious arrangement of the articles and materials designed to be exhibited from the executive departments of the government, it is ordered that a loard, to be composed of one person to be named by the nead of each of the Executive departments which may have articles and materials to be exhibited, and also of one person to be named in behalf of the Smithsonian Institution, and one to be named in the behalf of the Department of Agriculture, be charged with the prenaration arrangement and also of one person to be named in benalf of the Smithsonian Institution, and one to be named in the behalf of the Department of Agriculture, be charged with the preparation, arrangement and saie keeping of such articles and materials as the heads of the several departments and the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Director of the Smithsonian Institution may respectively decide shan be embraced in the collection; that one of the persons thus named, to be designated by the President, shall be cuairman of such Board, and that the Board appoint from their own number such other officers as they may think necessary, and that the said Board when organized shall be authorized, under the direction of the President, to confer with the executive officers of the Centennial Exhibition in relation to such matters connected with the subject as may pertain to the respective departments having articles and materials on exhibition, and that the names of the persons thus selected by the heads of the several departments, the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Director of the Smithsonian Institution shall be submitted to the President for designation.

By order of the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Washington, Jan. 23, 1874.

The Bill to Redeem Legal Tender Notes and to Regulate and Establish the

National Currency. The bill to redeem legal tender notes and to regulate and establish the currency of the United States, introduced into the House of Representatives to-day by Mr. Burleigh, of Maine, provides for reducing one half of the legal tender notes by issuing in their stead five per cent three year compound interest notes at the rate of \$7,000 000 per month, redeemaole in four and a half per cent thirty year gold bonds. The other half of present legal tender notes are to be retired by issuing legal tender "regulating currency" notes, redeemable on damand by interchangeable 3 65-100 per cent gold bonds, the notes, so redeemed to be held to exchange for bonds, the bonds to be held to radeem the notes gold bonds are to be issued at par for lawful money to banking associations in each. State and Territory, until each shall have banking associations, with a circulation amounting to \$2 for each inhanitant, and the money received to be used to purchase bonds bearing a higher rate of interest, these associations all to be subject to the present banking laws. One-half of the interchangeable bonds may be held as a reserve whenever the compound interest notes first issued shall mature. The banks shall have one-third reserve in coin. The government may redeem the notes issued un der this act at any time with gold. The bill was reserred to the Committee on Banking and Cur-

rency. Passage of the Bill for the Relief of Montana Settlers.

The bill of Delegate Maginuls, for the relief of the settlers in the Bitter Root Valley, Montana, extending the time of payment for their lands and giving them the benefits of the Homestead law, passed the House to-day under a suspension of the rules, the Committee on Public Lands having unanimously reported in its favor. Provisions of the Proposed Bill Prohibit-

ing the Importation of Coolies. The bill of Representative Luttrell, of California, to prohibit cools labor makes it a felony for any person to import coolie laborers, or contract in this country to deliver them, and, on conviction, imposes a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, with imprisonment of one or three years. Persons bringing Chinese women to the United States, unless the latter come with their husbands or fathers, are to be subject to the same penalties. The captains of vessels must furnish due proof of such re-

The Alabama Senatorial Representation. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day took up the case of the contest between Messrs. Spencer and Sykes, both claiming the same seat as Senator from Alabama. Mr. Spencer was attended by Representative White, of Alabama, and W. E. Chandler as counsel, and Mr. Sykes by General Morgan, of Alabama, as counsel. The committee notified the counsel to be prepared to announce next Thursday what line of argument they proposed to follow and the number of witnesses they propose cailing. The committee then adjourned till Thursday.

Date of Mr. Cushing's Departure. Mr. Caleb Cushing said to-day that he intends eaving for Madrid early in February. The Vice President at Boston.

Vice President Wilson left here in the one o'clock train to-day for Boston, where he will remain three or four weeks.

charles Bradlaugh and Charles Sumner Charles Bradlaugh was to have been here next week as the guest of Senator Sumner, but he has vritten him that he must hasten back to England, to take part in the coming contest. He will stand for Parliament at Northampton, where there are a great number of newly enfranchised freeholders who have for some time been raising a fund to secure his return. General Van Buren's Appointment and

John Jay's Tender Feelings. John Jay's friends declare that if General Van Ruren is confirmed as Consul to Kanagawa Jay will feel compelled to resign, as the position will be given to Van Buren as an indemnity for his degradation. General Bristow will in this case be appointed to Vienna.

Social Gayety of the Capital. There will be a succession of receptions and germans henceforward until the matin-bells-of

### A PROFESSIONAL POISONER

Pittsburg Citizens Drugged to Death by a Physician from the Penitentiary.

# NAMES OF HIS ALLEGED VICTIMS.

Arsenic Found in a Dead Patient's Stomach and the Quack Sent to Jail-

Purrsbung, Pa., Jan. 26, 1974. In the mighty river of crime there is every now and then something floated to the surface so dreadiul in its nature as to interrupt its ordinary steady current and cause mankind to suffer a faint shudder before its disappearance and passage to forgetfalness. Something of this kind was brought to light in South Pittsburg this afternoon,

ment. The number of deaths in a particular portion the city known as Temperanceville has led of late to much gossip among the residents; and soon there were whispers of foul play, which by degrees assumed the form of direct charges; and the person branded as being instrumental in hastening off the population was a well-known practising physician called Dr. William Smith. SUSPICIOUS PREQUENCY OF DEATH.

Two persons dving but two weeks apart and xhibiting like symptoms was the first substantial ground of suspicion, and which in the second instance led to the analysis of the stomach of the deceased, the result of which was the discovery of arsenic in large quantities.

Among those who are supposed to be victims of poisoning and have come to their death while at tended by Dr. Smith are the following :-John Kenny, aged seventy-one, died November 3

1873. He was reported as having died of pleurisy Rebecca White, aged fitty-one, died November 20, 1873. Reported disease, pleuro pneumonia. James McDonald, aged sixty-seven, died Decem-

er 24, 1873; reported disease, acute gastritis. Mary Ann Broad, aged eight, died about two The causes of death assigned in the cases men tioned above are taken from the certificates of Dr.

Smith, in his report of cases to the Board of Health Smith, in his report of cases to the Board of Health. There are several other persons in reference to whose death there has arisen suspicion, but their names at this writing are not available.

THE DEATHLY PHYSIC.

Asa Broad, a man about forty years of age, called on Dr. Smith, and summoned his aid in the case of James McDonald, Mr. Broad's father-in-law, who was taken ill with cholera morous. Smith prescribed for him, and, among other tinings, sent up some magnesia, which, by the physician's orders, was administered to him. This was about eleven o'clock in the morning, and in Six or seven hours thereafter Mr. McDonald died. He had all the symptoms of a person who had been poisoned, a buining sensation in the stomach, &c., but suspicions, if any existed, were considered not well enough grounded to cause an investigation.

Subsequently a child of Mr. Broad took sick, and Subsequently a child of Mr. Broad took sick, and the doctor, being called in again, pronounced her aliment caused by worms. He gave three powders and a bottle, which he said contained magnesia. The three powders were given to the child first, at intervals of about three hours. There seemed to be no perceptible change in the condition of the child from what it was that morning. A teaspoonful of the fluid contained in the magnesia bottle prescribed by Dr. Smith was given to the little girl. She at once commenced vomiting violently and spitting blood, and complained of a painful, burning sensation in the stomach, at one time saying to her mother, who was by her side, "Mother, my little stomach is burning up." The child continued vomiting and complaining of her stomach burning until nine o'clock, an hour and a half after the dose was given to her from the magnesia bottle, when she died.

died.

THE CHEMIST CALLED IN.

Neighbors hinted that the child had been poisoned and thought the best thing the father could do would be to have the stomach analyzed, which he at length determined to do. The poor man was nearly crazed, and subsequently put the matter into the hands of three competent physicians, who removed the stomach and placed it in the hands of Professor Wuth for analysis. The result was the finding of a large amount of arsenic, and, in the Professor's own words, "there never was a clearer case of poisoning."

the Professor's own words, "there never was a clearer case of poisoning."

The PHYSICIAN FROM THE PENITENTIARY,
Dr. Smith is a man quite well along in years and commenced the practice of medicine many years ago. He was arrested for counterfeiting in Lawrenceville some years since and sent to the penitentiary. He served there a term of five years, being released about one year ago, when he resumed the practice of the medical profession. Your correspondent visited him to-night in the private office of the Mayor, where he lay on a red morocco covered lounge, apparently quite indifferent to the charges brought against him. He would only converse with a few persons, and, then very guardedly. He stated that the press was very severe on him, and asked your correspondent to do him justice by stating that he was innocent of these crimes, and that if the Iragnesia contained arsenic it was and that if the Hagnesia contained arsenic it was no fault of his; that he did not prescribe it for the child, but that it was given her by the father, without instructions from him, and was out of a bottle prescribed for Mr. McDonald. Soon after he was taken to jail. It is understood that a brother of the deceased, Mr. McDonald, will prefer a second charge for murder against Smith te-morrow.

## THE SIAMESE TWINS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1874. Dr. Joseph Hollingsworth, of Mount Airy, N. C. is still in this city, and is very much indisposed. has had several conferences with promment physicians here in regard to secur ing the bodies of the Stamese Twins for examination. Several days ago a letter

for examination. Several days ago a letter, was sent to Dr. William Hollingsworth, of Mount Airy, asking what arrangements could be made. As yet no answer has been received, there being no railroad or telegraph line running to the town. When the answer is received it will then be known definitely what can be done.

It is understood that the physicians of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other cities have combined to, secure the bodies, at any price, for autopsy. It is asserted that from \$3,000 to \$10,000 has been secured for the purchase. Dr. Joseph Hollingsworth thinks that the lamilies of the twins, who are poor, will be willing to hand over the bodies. If a sufficient sum is paid them. When an answer to the letter is received a conference of the physicians will be held and final arrangements completed. If the effort is successful the bodies will be brought to Philadelphia, where the autopsy will be made.

#### BNAI BERITH. Second Day of the Hebrew Convention

CHICAGO, Jan. 26, 1874. The second session of Bnai Berith attracted ever more attention than that of yesterday, and the atmost interest was taken in the ceedings. Rules of order were adopted, that in reference to a daily prayer in the Convention being sharply criticised, and passing by a bare majority. A number of important propositions were presented and referred to appropriate committees, including one to encourage a Jewish seminary; one to recognize the Cincinnation of congregations; one to erect a nome for aged brethrea, &c. The committees are officered as follows:—Constitution, Mr. Bien; Asylum, Mr. Frankiand; Literary and Centennial, Mr. Sanger; Ritual, Mr. Moses; Pinance, Mr. Adler; Territory, Mr. Lowenstein; Endowment, Mr. Bush.

The committees are now in session and will report to-morrow. The concert and reception tendered last night by the Chicago Israelites to the delegates was a great success. Eloquent speeches were made by President Wolfe and Mr. Frankland. The presentation yesterday to Mr. Frankland was made by Simon Wolfe, not by Judge Koch, as reported. ceedings. Rules of order were adopted, that

#### SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT IN BROOKLYN. Five Men Injured at Talmage's New Tabernacle. A serious scaffold accident occurred at Talmage's

new tabernacie, Schermerhorn street, about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, five men being injured. It seems that the workmen were engage in putting up a chandelier in the centre of the building, when the great weight, coupled with an uniforeseen defect in the construction of the scaffoid upon which they were standing caused the latter to give way, precipitating them to the floor, a distance af forty feet. George Hennessey, aged twenty-eight years, residing at No. 1,500 Third avenue, New York, was seriously injured internally. John Heintz, twenty-six years old, residing in Teuth avenue, between Twenty-Grst and Twenty-second streets, New York, was badly injured about the head and body. These two men were removed to the City Hospital. Oscar Seigel, residing at No. 344 West Forty-second street, New York, John Flode, of Tenth street, near Fourth avanue, and Patrick Hennessey, of Third avenue, were slightly mjured, and were removed to their respective homes by their employers, Messrs, Mitchell, Vance & Co. A lew weeks ago a man fell from a scaffold at the tabernacle, and died from the effects of his injuries a few days atter, in putting up a chandelier in the centre of the

## WEATHER REPORT

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OPPICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OPPICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27-1 A. M.

FOR NEW ENGLAND AND THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES THE TEMPERATURE WILL BISE SLIGHTLY. WITH EASTERLY TO SOUTHERLY WINDS AND CLOUDY

OR THREATENING WEATHER.

For the South Atlantic States, rising temperature, falling barometer, light to gentle variable winds and clear or fair weather.

For the Guif States and thence northward to the Ohio Valley and Missouri, generally cloudy weatherwith falling barometer, southeasterly to southwesterly winds and light rain. For the lake region, southeasterly to south-westerly winds and rising temperature, with in-

creasing cloudiness during the day, followed by ower temperature in the upper lake region, and, possibly, light snow near Lake Ontario and thence northwestward to Lake Superior. For Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, generally cloudy weather and southerly winds, followed by

lower temperature, rising barometer and winds

shifting to northwesterly

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the pass twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's phar-

macy, HERALD Building:-1873. 1874. 1873. 1873. 6 A. M. 15 15 3520 P. M. 26 6 A. M. 14 14 6 P. M. 25 9 A. M. 16 15 9 P. M. 25 12 M. 20 19 12 P. M. 25 Average temperature yesterday. Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

BOSTON, Jan. 28, 1874

At seven o'clock this morning, the thermometer stood at zero in this city. At Concord, N. H. 10 degrees below; at Lancaster, 38 below; at Lewiston, Me., 10 below; at Bath, Me., 11 below the coldest of the season.

The Temperature in New England.

Por the first time this winter the Hudson is now closed from Newburg to Albany, and the Pough-

The Hudson Closed.

POUCHKEEPSIE: Jan. 26, 1874.

keepsie and New Hamburg Iceboat Associations are preparing for the winter regattes. The Ice Business. BATH, Me., Jan. 26, 1874. The ice business has commenced here in earnest and is being prosecuted with unusual vigor. Ice of thirteen inches in thickness is being cut. A vessel salled to-day for Phinadelphia with ice at \$1 25 per ton, and another is now loading for the same place at the same price.

#### INDEPENDENT GRANGERS.

ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1874. The Preliminary Executive Committee to-day tecided to hold the meeting for perfecting the organization of the American Order of Independent Grangers in this city, on Tuesday, the 17th day of February, and the Secretary, Mr. A. S. Draper, was instructed to send invitations to such citizens of the State as the Convention may approve of. The Order is intended to meet the present issues in relation to transportation and other questions relating to industrial interests, and is rendered necessary by the exclusion of all but farmers from the granges of the Patrons of Husbandry. It is understood that some of the most influential ment derstood that some of the most influential mem-bers of both branches of the Legislature will par-ticipate in the organization.

#### PHILADELPHIA POLITICS. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1874. From present indications, it is thought that Alexander McClure is sure to be the neminee of

the Democratic Convention for the Mayoralty.

MAILS FOR EUROPE. The steamship Java will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpoo The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe will be ready at half-past eight o'clock in the Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six

"Japonese Corn File."—No More Pains ful Corusi Sold at all drug and shoe stores, at 25c. A Monster Rulning Millions is that demon-Catarrh - Wolcolt's CATARRE ANNIHILA-TOR, for is years the standard positive re medy.

A Sworn Cure for Rheumatisme Neuralgia and Nervous Diseases.—Dr. FITLER'S RHEU-MATIC REMEDY. No cure no charge. Advice grata, 21 John street. A .- The Wretched Fingerpad and Metal truss imposters that infest the city are amenable to the laws against cruelty to animals. The ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 663 Broadway, soon permanantly cure rup-

A.—Chocolat Menier—Menier' Cocoa— Dedes ad honest competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Exhibition. Sold by: all grocers, druggists and contec-tioners. Depot 46 Beaver street. MENIER'S COCOA tor breakfast.

A.—Furs—Closing Out Sale Fine Furst reduced prices. Call-before purchasing. BURKE, 210-Broadway, corner Fulton street. Batchelor's Hair Dye Is Splendid— Never fails. Established 37 years. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOE'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond st., N. Y.

Coughs and Colds Are Often Overlooked. A continuance for any length of time-causes irritation of the lungs or some chronic throat disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TRUCKIES are an effectual cough remedy. Dr. R. Fredericks, 25 West Twenty-second street.—Positive evidences of spirit presence." Special and infallible treatment of cancer.

Dr. Newton's Medical and Surgical In-STITUTE, 3c Bond street.—Dyspepsia, Epilensy and Catarrh a specialty; Electricity scientifically applied. Giles & Co.'s Liniment Iodide of Ammo

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Mrs. Shaw's Moth and Freckle Lot Warranted. All druggists; \$1. Depot, Gil.ES (5) Sixth avenue, New York.

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